Issue	NCCEBA	NCSEA	Duke Energy Stakeholder Package
PURPA Reform	Open to new market approach that includes competitive solicitation but PURPA and avoided cost changes (PAF, capacity payments, LEO) should be addressed at the Commission and not in legislation. Transition projects need to be specifically identified; defined and enforceable timeline for processing Transition projects. Transmission projects with a LEO by 11/15/2016 should be grandfathered with 10-year PPA. 1 MW, 10-year fixed standard contract provided that the standard contract would revert back to its current form (5MW, 15-year) if contracts are not awarded under the RFP by July 1, 2018	Not opposed to transition from PURPA to competitive market if annual market volume is roughly equal to volume under PURPA and proper safeguards are in place. Standard contract terms, rates, and duration should be decided by the Commission Terms and durations of negotiated PPAs should be decided by the Commission.	Standard Contract for 1 MW at 10 years, capacity paid only in years where there is a need, PAF = 1.05, Negotiated Contracts >1 MW – 80 MWs limited to 2 years.
Interconnection	30-month deadline for projects to come online should be extended to account for delays in Duke's interconnection study process. Existing distribution queue will be studied using established criteria, in accordance with PURPA and NCUC interconnection standards. Any changes in interconnection standards or new technical screen should be approved by the Commission. Support fast track process for waste-to-energy projects.	Not addressed – left to Commission; interconnection docket to be re-opened in May 2017	Not addressed - left to Commission Interconnection Docket to be opened in March 2017.
Competitive Procurement	Compromise position of 950 MW/year over 2017-2018 transition period and 1,000 MW/year in competitive procurement from 2019-2023. The independent evaluator (IE) will be hired, paid, and overseen by NCUC and the IE will publish criteria used for bid selection, including ensuring EPC and PPA bids are treated equitably.	Supports deployment of 7,500 MWs of clean energy (cumulative, including what has already been installed) in Duke's NC service territories Competitive procurement volumes must be supported by legislation.	Total 6,500 MWs by 2024. 3,500 MWs Connected and in Queue 3,000 MW through RFP over five years. Duke can compete and own up to 30% under self-build plus EPC opportunities
Third Party Leasing	Support utility proposal.	Not opposed to Duke's leasing proposal.	Leasing with performance guarantees for up to 1% of NC Peak Load – approximately 250 MWs.

REPS	REPS expansion to 25% by 2025 with existing cost caps. Support a storage carve-out.	Supports increasing REPS to 25% by 2025 with incremental adjustments in 2018 & 2021 Supports a set-aside for small distributed renewable generation (≤ 250 kW) of 1% of peak load Opposes changing cost caps, even if REPS is increased	Relies on volumetric mandate rather than REPS increase (see above).
QF PPA Cost Recovery	Supportive of timely cost recovery for utility.	Not opposed to accelerated cost recovery for the utility if part of a comprehensive, negotiated legislative package.	In the legislative package explicitly
GreenSource Rider 2.0	Incremental to the competitive procurement mandates. Favor more MW in program.	Supports general framework proposed by Duke, with following revisions: -Unless competitive procurement volume is increased, GSR volume should be additive to its volume -Customer and developer should be able to negotiate both duration and cost -Customers should be able to aggregate load from multiple sites NOTE – Still analyzing bill credit mechanism	Carves out 50 MWs in each utility each year of Procurement - Allows customer to bring supplier, utility contracts both sides, tariff based contract T&C, volume reduces the RFP volume. Up to 500 MWs Total.
Grid Investment	Supports Grid Modernization (as stated in IRP)	Opposes Duke's rider as proposed Supports a storage requirement of 1% of peak load Supports a requirement for accelerated AMI smart meter deployment Supports a requirement to deploy IVVC in DEC territory and upgrade IVVC/DSDR in DEP territory	In the legislative package explicitly
Incentives	Support utility proposal	Supports Duke's rebate proposal with minor changes: -50/50 breakdown between residential and commercial customers -any volume unused in one year will roll over into next year NOTE – Still analyzing system size limits and volume caps Supports investment tax proposal put forward by incentives subcommittee	50 MWs of customer rebates in each utility spread over five years and includes ROE over 20 years

Military Adoption		Not opposed to concept, but requires more detail about the logistics of implementation	Provides first priority on 20 MW of GreenSource 2.0 annually. Provides first priority on 25% of rebates annually and allows them to couple rebates with leasing.
Other		Supports inclusion of data access in the legislative proposal Supports streamlining the rate design process for pilot tariffs/programs for Utility of the Future; Supports examining the integrated resource planning process to better examine holistic system planning (i.e., integrated distribution planning) Supports a study of decoupling utility revenue from kWh sales; would be performed by a consultant, overseen by NCUC, and funded in State budget.	